President.

Fourteenth regiment, Col. Peter D. Perch-

Fifteenth regiment, Col. William A. Kreps. Sixteenth regiment, Col. Willis J. Hulings. Eighteenth regiment. Col. Norman M. Smith

Brigadier Gen. John P. S. Gobin, Lebanon. Third brigade staff:

Major and assistant adjutant general, Milton

Major and inspector, J. Ridgway Wright.
Major and judge advocate, John P. Albro.
Major and quartermaster, Henry P. Moyer.
Major and commissary of subsistence, Wil-

Major and brigade surgeon, William H

Captain and aid-de-camp, A. W. Shultz. Captain and aid-de-camp, Edward Y. Seidel.

Governor's troop, Captain Frederick M. Ott.

Battery C, Captain John Denithorne. Fourth regiment, Col. David Brainard Case.

Eighth regiment, Col. Frank J. Magee. Ninth regiment, Col. Morris J. Keck.

Twelfth regiment, Col. James B. Corvell, Thirteenth regiment, Col. Ezra H. Ripple.

ADJUTANT GENERAL GREENLAND.

Walter W. Greenland, present adjutant gen-

Huntingdon county, Pa., in 1846 and received

his education at private institutions of learning

in his native county. At the age of fourteen he

Pennsylvania volunteers, and participated in

all the battles in which his command was en-gaged. Gen. Greenland showed his personal

bravery in saving the flag of his regiment from capture in the hotly contested battle of Antie-

and Chancellorsville. At the close of the war

six years as prothonotary of the county.

His military career in the National Guard began as a member of the Clarion company in

1879. His executive ability in handling troops stores, &c., was quickly discerned and fully at

preciated by his superior officers, and his pro-motions were rapidly made to regimental quar-termaster, major of the sixteenth regiment, quartermaster of the second brigade and quar-

termaster general, and finally to adjutant gen-eral by Gov. Pattison, the highest office of the

National Guard of Pennsylvania. Gen. Green-land spent six weeks at Johnstown after the

great disaster as quartermaster, having charge of all supplies contributed by the citizens of

the entire country, and disbursed the same to that most afflicted district. The National Guard

of Pennsylvania ranks second to none in the United States, and while its efficiency can be

justly accredited to the late Gov. John F. Hart-

ranft, yet the standard of excellence has been

entire guard, situated in different portions of

the state, was mobilized at Homestead, thor-

oughly prepared and equipped to serve for "three years," or "during the war," as the case

might demand. Gen. Greenland's thorough knowledge of the location of every company,

cessful carrying out of his policy, which re-

at that point and withdrawal of the troops without bloodshed.

INSPECTOR GENERAL M'KIBBIN.

Col. Chambers McKibbin, the inspector gen

eral of the Pennsylvania National Guard, has

been connected in one way and another with

the military pretty much all his life. In November, 1863, when but a boy, he joined company E, Grey reserves, of Philadelphia, now first regiment infantry, N. G. P. Having sev-

eral uncles who were officers in the regular army and an older brother in the volunteer

service he became infatuated with the military and when a little under sixteen years of age ran

away from home and enlisted as a private in

company D, seventy-third regiment, Pennsyl-

COL. JOHN L. ROGERS. Col. John L. Rogers, judge advocate general of Pennsylvania, prominent in the legal, lit-

erary and military circles of Philadelphia, was

riots of 1887, 1891 and 1892.

suited in the termination of the labor troubles

Egle.

Major and ordnance officer, John G. Bobb.

Third brigade commander

iam C. Coolbaugh.

With martial tread and soldierly bearing the nilitia of the country have invaded the cap-Ital. Before their bright swords and glittering muskets the citizens of Washington have surrendered and thrown open the gates of the city. The invasion has been a peaceful one and the vanquished city stands ready to treat the brave boys in blue with all the honors of war. Three cheers for the gallant men who have shown whenever the emergency has arisen that they were soldiers in the truest sense, ready to defend their firesides and the name and fair

tame of their commonwealths! From all directions the National Guard of the land has poured into the city by the thousands to march in the parade today in honor of the inauguration of a new President. From the state of Pennsylvania alone have come upward or eight thousand men, while New York and Maryland have added their quota, and from as far west as Texas has come a company of the guard. In truth it was a goodly show. The gallant Seventh of New York and the Maryland Pifth are here and dozens of others besides. As they marched up the avenue today they were given a hearty reception, a royal reception, and they deserved it, for the Nationgal Guard is an institution of which the whole country has



THE PENNSYLVANIA GUARDSMEN.

An Army From the Keystone State to Form One Division of the Parade. In point of numbers and importance the at the front," and in 1862 he again enlisted. turn out from the keystone state is the most. This time in the one hundred and twenty-fifth In point of numbers and importance the important. The Pennsylvania troops formed division in the parade. During the past year the Pennsylvania National Guard has seen some rough, hard service, and it has earned this little holiday. The officers of the guard tam, after two of the color bearers had been killed, and for this meritorious act was appointed color sergeant by Col. Higgins on the battlefield. He also served with distinction in the case of the Pennsylvania troops alone was the order to turn out a general one. The ordization of the Pennsylvania National Guard he went to Clarion, Pa., as superintendent of several oil companies organized by eastern capas follows:

Commander-in-chief: Gov. Robert E. Pattison, Harrisburg.

Staff of con mander-in-chief: Brig. Gen. Walter W. Greenland, adjutant Seneral, Harrisburg.
Lieut. Col. Alexander Krumbhaar, assistant adjutant general, Philadelphia.

Col. John L Rogers, judge advocate general, Col. O. E. McClellan, quartermaster general,

Lieut, Col. Henry D. Paxson, assistant quar-termaster general. Philadelphia. Col. Richard S. Edwards, commissary general. Hoyt, Montgomery county.

Lieut. Col. George W. Ryon, assistant com-Col. Louis W. Read, surgeon general, Norris-

Col. Thomas J. Hudson, chief of artillery, Col. Herman Osthaus, general inspector of

zifle practice, Scranton. Aides-de-camp: Aides-de-camp: Lieut.Col. A. J. Drexel, jr., Philadelphia. Lieut. Col. Rollin H. Wilbur, Philadelphia. Lieut. Col. James Duffy, Marietta.
Lieut. Col. Wyle T. Wilson, Philadelphia.
Lieut. Col. A. Harvey Tyson, Reading.
Lieut. Col. James West, Sheldon, Susque-

banna county. Lieut, Col. James R. Hunsicker, Norristown,

Lieut Col. A. D. Seely, Berwick, Columbia Lieut. Col. Savery Bradley, Philadelphia.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Connelly, jr., Pittsburg. Lieut. Col. John M. Seigfried, Warren. op-commissioned staff Sergt. Maj. John D. Worman, Harrisburg.

Quartermaster Sergt. Samuel A. Bell. Clarion Com. Sergt. Clement J. Carew, Meadville. Color Sergt. Alexander W. Bergstresser Barrisburg. Chief Musician John Russ, Harrisburg.

Maj. Gen. Geo. R. Snowden, Philadelphia. Division staff:

ant colonel and assistant adjutant general, George H. North, Lieutenant colonel and inspector, William J Lieutenant colone and judge advocate Thomas DeWit Cuyler.

Lieutenant colone and quartermaster Balph F. Cullinan. Lieutenant colonel and commissary of subcistence, Austin Curtin. Lieutenant colonel and surgeon in chief,

Rush S. Huidekoper.
Lieutenant colonel and ordnance officer,
Charles S. Greene.
Lieutenant colonel and inspector of rifle practice, Samuel S. Hartranft

Major and aid-de-camp, A. Lawrence Wethorell.

Major and aid-de-camp, Barton D. Evans. Major and aid-de-camp, James A. G. Camp

First Brigade Commander: Brig. General Robert P. Dechert, Philadel First brigade staff:

Major and assistant adjutant general, Thomas J. Stewart. Major and inspector, Frank G. Sweeney. Major and judge advocate, Robert Adams, jr. Major and quartermaster, Beverly Randolph Leim.

Major and commissary of subsistence,

Eugene Townsend.

Major and brigade surgeon, J. Wilkes O'Neill.

Major and ordnance officer, Herbert Cox. Captain and aid-de-camp, Thomas Potter, jr. Organizations: First troop, Philadelphia city cavalry, Cap-

Battery A. Captain Maurice C. Stafford. Gray Invincibles, Captain Charles A. Hail-

company D, seventy-third regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, and served until discharged by the ending of the war; was severely wounded at Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 8, 1864. He entered the National Guard of Pennsylvania as a private in company G, eighteenth regiment (Duquesne Greys), infantry, September 1, 1873, and served as sergeant, first sergeant and first lieutenant of this company; promoted to captain of company C July 25, '76; major, June 28, '79; lieutenant colonel, April 8, 1881; colonel, February 5, '83. Resigned as colonel Angust 13, '84, owing to throat trouble, and was appointed lieutenant colonel and aid-de-camp to the commander-in-chief (Gov. Pattison) February 25, '85. His commission expired January 18, '87, and he was appointed inspector general National Guard of Pennsylvania January 29, 1891. He served with the guard in the riots of 1887, 1891 and 1892. State Fencibles, Major William A. Witherup. First regiment, Colonel Wendell P. Bowman. Second regiment, Colonel Oliver C. Bosby-

shell.
Third regiment, Colonel Morrell. Sixth regiment, Colonel John W. Schall. Second brigade commander Brig. Gen. John A. Wiley, Franklin. Second brigade staff:

Second brigade stant. Major and assistant adjutant general, Charles Major and inspector, Frank K. Patterson.
Major and judge advocate, Jacob Jay Miller.
Major and quartermaster, Albert Johnson

Major and commissary of subsistence, Will

Major and brigade surgeon, James E. Silli-Major and ordnance officer, Samuel Hazlett. Captain and aid-de-camp, John P. Penny. Captain and aid-de-camp, Samuel Wilson

Organizations:
Sheridan troop, Capt. Charles S. W. Jones.
Battery B. Capt. Alfred E. Hunt.
Fifth regiment, Col. Theodore Burchfield.
Tenth regiment, Col. Alexander L. Hawkins.

born in Philadelphia in 1846. Mr. Rogers, after the usual collegiate course, earned the degree of bachelor of arts and subsequently that of master of arts. He studied law in the office of the Hon. Charles Ingersoll, and after a three years' term and the usual lecture course at the University of Pennsylvania was admitted to the bar in 1867. He early secured a lucrative practice, which has been confined Fatigue overcome and exhaustion built up by AFTER a night with the boys yours for a clear

almost exclusively to the civil courts, and has given particular attention to real estate and corporation law.

corporation law.

Colonel Rogers' military experience began with his membership of the city troop, the famous old cavalry company of Philadelphia, where his fine literary qualifications led to his selection as the poet of the corps, and his delivery of the original ode in honor of its centennial celebration on November 17, 1874.

Upon the first election of Gov. Pattison, in 1882, he was tendered his present office of judge advocate general of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, ranking on the governor's

1882, he was tendered his present office of judge advocate general of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, ranking on the governor's staff as colonel.

He at once proceeded to organize the bureau of military justice for the first time since its creation, and to make a complete study of American and European military law. Hampered by a military state code consisting of twenty different and conflicting and loosely constructed acts of assembly, he succeeded in having convened a military board of which he was a member, for the recodification of these acts. This resulted in the new military code known as the act of April 13, 1887, one of the clearest and best constructed pieces of legislative composition that adorn our statute books. Col. Rogers at once prepared a complete set of "Forms of Procedure" under the new act, which are unique and original and do not follow in any particular the forms in use in the United States military tribunals, the latter not being applicable to the peace establishment of the state guard of Pennsylvania. He is now considered the best authority on military law in Pennsylvania, his opinions and writings thereon being received with favor and commendation in all military circles. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that Gov. Beaver, upon his accession to the commandership-inchief of the guard in January, 1887, reappointed Col. Rogers to the office he had practically created and developed into its present high status. But as Col. Rogers' political views were directly opposed to those of the governor and the usual partisan pressure was directly in favor of a new incumbent, the compliment was not only unusual and exceptional, but it reflected credit on the recipient as well pliment was not only unusual and exceptional, but it reflected credit on the recipient as well as on the donor.

It is needless to say that as soon as his per-sonal friend, Gov. Pattison, was inaugurated in January, 1891, for his second term Col. Rogers' commission for his third term as judge advocate general immediately followed, which term if completed will make twelve years of



Dr. Lewis W. Read is surgeon general of the state of Pennsylvania and one of the leading eral of the state of Pennsylvania, was born in practitioners in Norristown, Montgomer county. He was born at Plymouth, in that county, July 5, 1828. He received his rudimentary education in the common school of that locality, after which he attended Tree entered the profession of civil engineering and surveying, and at the breaking out of the civil war in 1861 he enlisted in the fifth Pennsylvamount Seminary. He commenced the study of medicine in 1845. On the breaking out of the rebellion Dr. Read entered the service of the Union, and on June 1, 1861, was appointed major and surgeon of the thirtieth Pennsylvania infantry, first reserves. He held that position until June 17, 1863, when he resigned to secont the appointment and proportions are nia reserves, but was discharged on account of youth by Gov. Curtin. He then returned home, but his desire was to be with the "boys accept the appointment and promotion as sur-geon of the United States volunteers. Shortly afterward he was assigned to duty as medical director of the Pennsylvania reserve corps, third division, fifth army corps, of the Army of the Potomac, which position he filled until November, 1864, when he was transferred from duty in the field and placed in charge of the killed, and for this meritorious act was appointed color sergeant by Col. Higgins on the battlefield. He also served with distinction in the battles of South Mountain, Fredericksburg volunteers January 12, 1866, for "faithful and meritorious service in the field." Upon the organization of the Pennsylvania National several oil companies organized by eastern capitalists for drilling wells and producing petroleum. His companies were the pioneers in that section of the state. He has aided greatly in the development of the lumber, coal and railroad interests of Clarion county and served six years as prothonotary of the county.

His military career in the National Guard here.



maintained by the untiring efforts of Gen.
Greenland, assisted by his brilliant corps of
officers. The discipline and efficiency of the
guard were given a practical test during the
late Homestead trouble. In less than twentyfour hours from the issuing of the order the COL. THOMAS J. HUDSON Col. Thomas J. Hudson, chief of artillery, N G., Pa, enlisted on April 21, 1861, as a private in company G. nineteenth Ohio volunteer infantry (three months' service). Discharged therefron August 24, 1861. Again enlisted in the nine august 24, 1961. Again enlisted in the nine-teenth battery, Ohio volunteer light artillery, and honorably discharged on June 25, 1865. His service as a volunteer soldier was contin-uous and active in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee. Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina and South Carolina, participating in all the prominent skirmishes and battles of importance in those states. their railroad connections and every-thing pertaining to a movement of such importance aided him greatly in mobiliz-ing the guard in such a short time. During the long term of duty of troops at Homestead he was at his post every hour, and to him is Gov. Pattison indebted for the suc-

After retiring from the volunteer service was e ngaged as an employe of the Adams Express Company in various capacities until 1883. Retiring from that service accepted a federal po-sition in the Pittsburg, Pa., post office as cashier and assistant postmaster during Presiden Cleveland's first administration and was continued under the same post office during President Harrison's administration as assistant ostmaster and superintendent of city delivery,

On February 23, 1883, he was appointed and commissioned as chief of artillery, National Guard, Pennsylvania, with the rank of colonel on the staff of Gov. Robert E. Pattison. He continued in this position during the term of Gov. Beaver and at the present time is occupy-ing the same position on the staff of Gov. Robert E. Pattison. He is a democrat, descendant from democratic ancestors, and is a

Alleghany College, Ann Arbor and Heidelberg, Alleghany College, Ann Arbor and Heidelberg, Germany, is a lawyer in active practice at Scranton, Pa.. and became a member of the National Guard about 1880. He was a member of company A, thirteenth regiment, at Scranton until 1887, when he became regimental inspector of rifle practice. In 1891 he was appointed general inspector of rifle practice by Gov. Pattison. In his second year as regimental inspector he succeeded in getting the entire membership of the regiment qualified as marksmen. During his two years' service as general inspector the his two years' service as general inspector the number of qualified marksmen in the Pennsyl-vania National Guard has been increased from 4,500 to 6,500 and by the end of 1894 prob the entire National Guard of the state wi



The Keystone Battery. Keystone battery A. N. G., Pennsylvania, dates its birth from the very beginning of the great rebellion. A little over a month after the mauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, on the 21st day of April, 1861, the Keystone artillery was organized in Philadelphia by Capt. Matthew Hastings, with James Brady as first lieutenant, John Sailer second lieutenant and John V. Creely as first sergeant.



CAPT. M. C. STAFFORD. One hundred young men, principally sons of prominent merchants of the city, on that date signed their names on the muster roll of the battery. After its organization the battery drilled dismounted during the year in Washington Square, taking up all the time the men could spare from their various occupations.

The command soon became attached to the Philadelphia "Home Guard" brigade, which was organized under the command of Gen. A. Was organized these the command of Cen. A.
J. Pleasanton of "blue glass" fame. During
the year 1861 and spring of 1862 many of the
members of the command enlisted or received
commissions in other organizations which were being hurried to the front for active service. In being hurried to the front for active service. In July, 1862, it was suggested that a "light battery" be organized for active service. Immediately enlistments began. On the 4th of August the rolls were opened, and three days after the opening of the enlistment roll this fine body of men was mustered into the service of the United States for one year. It was given the titled of the states of the service of the transfer of the states of the service of the service of the states of the service of the the United States for one year. It was given the title of the old organization, "Keystone Artillery," and was officered by Capt. Matthew Hastings and Lieuts. John V. Creely, Stephen B. Poulterer, John Roberts and John Sailer.



FIRST LIEUT., JR., SHELDON POTTER. They were promptly accepted by the United States government and were ordered to report at Washington. The command left Philadelphia on August 24, 1862, leaving the city from the old Broad and Prime streets station, to which point hosts of relatives and friends had gathered to bid them a Godspeed and a safe

On its arrival at Washington it was stationed on East Capitol Hill, where it was encamped several weeks awaiting the arrival of horses, 125 being required. As the six Parrott guns, with their carriages, limbers, caissons, battery wagon, forge and harness had been shipped on train with the command from Philadelphia, they were properly packed and guarded in the



FIRST LIEUT. SR., C. W. MARSHALL. The battery served with credit through the At the close of the war it was deternined to reorganize the battery as a part of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, but it was not until October, 1867, after a concerted effort, that the reorganization was completed. At this time the members of the two organizations named Keystone Battery elected Lieut. John V. Creely, captain; Stephen B. Poulterer, first lieutenant, and John Roberts, second lieutenant. The command was then officially at-



SECOND LIEUT. H. LE GRAND ENSIGN. The great test of the command came in 1877, fully equipped for service, only one officer and when the great labor riots which covered the twenty men being absent, and these twenty-one whole country and finally culminated in scendant from democratic ancestors, and is a strong believer in America and American principles. He is a prominent aspirant for the postmastership at Pittsburg, Pa., and is generally indorsed by the business community of that city.

Col. Herman Osthaus, the general inspector of rifle practice on Gov. Pattison's staff, was born at Overton, Pa. He was educated at strong believer in America and American principles. Although midsummer, and nearly all its members out of the city, scattered in all directions, the battery was among the first troops to report, in obedience to orders to report at Pittsburg. The horrors of the situation there, at 28th street crossing and in the round house, have become a part of tick, jr.; chaplain, H. A. F. Hoyt; rifle inspector, of rifle practice on Gov. Pattison's staff, was born at Overton, Pa. He was educated at all ther fury in Pennsylvania took place acquitting itself nobly, and had the sad distinc-tion of losing two of its members—Lieut, J. Dorsey Ash, killed, and Private Wright, who died on his return to Philadelphia, as a result

of exposure and injuries.
In 1882 Lieut. M. C. Stafford was unanimously elected captain of the battery. Capt. Stafford's record in the war of the rebellion is a good one. He enlisted as a private in the fourty-fourth Penusylvania militia in July, 1863, and was honorably discharged in Septem-



er of that year. In June, 1864, he again en tered the service, this time as second lieuten-ant of D company, thirty-seventh New Jersey volunteers, and was honorably discharged the lowing October. In January, 1865, he was unissioned captain of D company, fortieth w Jersey volunteers, which passed through engagements in the Wilderness and before ersburg, winding up with the decisive vices at Apparentics.

To say that the battery is now well officered is not to say too much. The command is probably in better condition for effective work than ever before in its history, the only lack being in its armament. Its roster of officers is follows:

Captain, Maurice C. Stafford; first lieutenant, or Charles W. Markell, first history. Captain, Maurice C. Stafford; first lieutenant, sr., Charles W. Marshall; first lieutenant, ir., Sheldon Potter; surgeon and first lieutenant, Dwight B. Fuller; second lieutenant and quartermaster, A. M. Robbins; first sergeant, John G. Hollick; quartermaster sergeant, R. R. Stafford; sergeante, Richard Griffith. Charles S. Wood, Robert Shoemaker, Clarence J. Carpenter; commissary sergeant, H. C. Robbins; corporais, Philip Brandt, P. W. Ancker, William F. Eidel. E. Byron Browne, Paul W. Kelly, Steen Eidel, E. Byron Browne, Paul W. Kelly, Steen Borell, George Schlachter, George W. Shaw; guidon, A. L. Vail; hospital steward, Charles H. Harvey; musicians, Frank McCutcheon, George E. Fox.

First Lieut. C. W. Marshall was too young to participate in the battles of the sixties. He enparticipate in the battles of the sixtles. In the listed in the battery May 10, 1870, and rose from the ranks through all of the offices to the position he now holds.



First Lieut. Sheldon Potter is a promising young lawyer and is mastering the arts of war, as he has mastered the intricacies of law. Having served in a corps of civil engineers, he en-listed in the battery in 1888, and, by his ener-getic push and study of tactics, proved himself worthy of promotion.

Second Lieut, H. Le Grand Ensign is also a

lawyer and has been associated with the command for many years. During the riots of 1877 he held the position of sergeant, and was so severely wounded at Pittsburg that he was sent home to Philadelphia. He was elected to the position of lieutenant in 1885.

Lieut. A. M. Robbins, quartermaster, was appointed to the position in 1890, having served as quartermaster sergeant for five years be-

It may well be said of the entire command that it is always ready for any emergency, how-ever sudden, as was proved by its response to the call of July last, during the Homestead difficulties. Out of seventy-nine men and offi-cers only one man failed to respond to the call: ll were ready and willing, without a boast, to do their share toward sustaining the law and dignity of the state.

The State Fencibles. The State Fencibles, first brigade, N. G. P., was formed from a corps which was originally organized May 26, 1813, and has had a continuous existence to this day, which has been of a most lively and interesting character. It took part in all events of any note during its career,



CAPI. THURBER B. BRAZER Early in 1871 the corps was reorganized and Capt. John W. Rvan elected its commander: during his command it became the most active in the state, and was known as "Pennsylvania's champion" company. Its career has been a most enviable and active one, and is known throughout the entire country, and conspicuous for its entertainment of the many visiting organizations, as well as for its numerous ex-

On the 14th of January, 1891, Maj Chew de termined to practically test the efficiency and readiness for service of the command, so on the norning of that day he issued an order, direct ing that the several companies report at the armory in state uniform (heavy marching order). Printed across the face of this order was the now famous Red Arrow, which has been adopted by the battalion as a call for serv-ice. This order was sent to each man, either at his home or place of business, by a system peculiar to the Fencibles. Not a single enlisted man knew what the call was for, yet the response was almost unanimous. Out of a total of 236 officers and men 231 reported to

On the night of July 10, 1892, Gov. Pattiso ordered the entire National Guard on duty to suppress the riot at Homestead. The order from Gen. Dechert was received by Maj. Witherup about 4:30 a.m. July 11, and at 10:30 the same morning the battalion marched out of the armory with seventeen officers and 230 men reported for duty at Mount Gretna the same evening, making the total strength present 258

Company B-Captain, W. R. Scott; first ieutenant, -; second lieutenant, Walter Collings, Company C-Captain, R. P. Schellinger; first lieutenant, L. F. Baker; second lieutenant, C. Company D-Captain, Thurber B. Brazer irst lieutenant, S. P. Holmes; second lieuten ant, L. E. Dagit.

ant, L. E. Dagit.

staff — Sergeant major Non-commissioned staff — Sergeant major, James C. Stimmel; commissary sergeant. Thos. Flood; quartermaster sergeant, F. M. Hays, hospital stewart, W. Gallashick; drum major, L. Isascs.

The second regiment infantry, Nat onal Guard of Pennsylvania, sprang from a company called the "National Guard." This company was organized in the district of Spring Garden, Philadelphia, on the 11th December, 1840, captain, Thomas Tustin; first lieutenant, George Wolff; second lieutenant, John Mutteys, and third lieutenant, S. Ovenshine. In 1844 Capt. Tustin was succeeded by Stephen B. Kingston as captain, and in turn gave way in 1846 to Peter Lyle, one of the original members of the company, and at the time of his elevation to the captaincy its orderly sergeant. Under Capt. Lyle the company rapidly became one of the "crack" military organizations of the country, and maintained this position up to the breaking out of the civil war. The company assisted in suppressing the riots of 1844, and tendered its services to the government of 1846 for the Mexican war, which was only declined on account of the quota being filled. It also served in the "Californis House" riots in 1840. At a cost of over \$100,000 the company erected the National Guard's Hall, on Race street below 6th, for an armory, and this building is still used for this purpose by the second regiment. On the twentieth anniversary, December 11, 1869, the

SECK STOKAGE PROMED TO SPRING GARDEN.

SECK STOK the "National Guard." This company was

The Second Regiment.

time Capt. Stafford served on the staffs of Gen.
Wm. Birney, second brigade, third division.
tenth corps, and on that of Gen. Frank
Wheaton, first division, sixth corps, very complimentary positions for so young an officer
(nineteen years of age). Capt. Stafford is a
wonderful leader of young men, and it was
largely through his enthusiasm and efforts that
the battery was able to take possession of a handsome new armory of its own last November.

To say that the battery is now well officered
is not to say too much. The command is probably in better condition for effective work than
ever before in its history, the only lack being in
its armament. Its roster of officers is follows: 1861. Steps were immediately taken to re-enter the service, and on 3d September follow-ing the regiment, designated as the ninetieth, was again accepted. Col. Lyle still retained command, with Wm. A. Leech as lieutenant colonel, Alf. J. Sellers, major, and David P. Weaver, adjutant. The services of the ninetieth regiment during the war was most honorable It participated in over thirty engagements, the principal ones being Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, Thorough-fare Gap, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and on to Hatcher's Run. Especially brilliant were the services of the regiment at Gettysburg and the Wilderness. Four handsome monuments mark its various positions in the former battle, and a loss of 50 per cent of those engaged in the latter emphasize its work there. From the guards sprang other famous regiments of the war—the 196th and 213th regiments—besides a battalion under Maj. J. W. Fritz and the fifty-second Pennsylvania militia.

Pennsylvania militia. At the close of the war a reorganization as an eight-company regiment under its old colonel, Peter Lyle, took place August, 1865, when it be-ome the second regiment, N. G., Pennsylvania. As such it took a prominent part in the riots of 1877. Physical disability compelled Col. Lyle in 1878 to decline a re-election to the coloneley, when Robt. P. Dechert, then cornet of the Philadelphia City Troop, was chosen colonel. Under his vigorous administration the regi-Under his vigorous administration the regiment soon became well disciplined and drilled, two additional companies were added and important steps taken to procure more commodious armory accommodations. Upon Col. Dechert's promotion to brigadier general Oliver C. Bosbyshell became colonel, making the third companies were added and impurposes of the magnetic purposes of t mander the regiment has had. The roster of celebration, Gen. Sheridan congratulating the officers of the regiment is as follows:



Colonel, Oliver C. Bosbyshell; lieutenant-colonel, John Biddle Porter; major, Henry T. colonel, John Biddle Porter; major, Henry T. Dechert; adjutant, Albert H. Hartung; quartermaster, John A. Franks; surgeon, Maj. Washington H. Baker, M. D.; assistant surgeons, Rober: P. Robins, M. D., and Herman Burgin, M. D.; chaplain, Henry C. McCook, D. D.; commissary, C. Aug. Widmayer; paymaster, James F. Breuil; inspector of rifle practice, Chas. A. Rutter; sergeant major, Richard A. Coock; commissary sergeant, Chas. L. Hartman; quartermaster sergeant, Charles H. Bowen; hospital steward, Frank Luerssen; chief musician, Wilsteward, Frank Luerssen; chief musician, Wilstein and Cooks. steward, Frank Luerssen; chief musician, Wil-liam Meyers. Captains—Company A, John C. Bowen; company B, George W. Garvin; com-pany C, vacant; company D, John F. Flaherty; part in all events of any note during its career, and was in active service in the war of 1812 and 13: also for thirty days in "Buck Shot War" of 1838; also in Kensington riots of May, 1844; also in Southwark riots of July, 1844 during which several of the Fencibles were wounded, one of them, Lieut, Dutton, dying afterward, and in Mexico and in the rebellion, to which it sent two companies attached to eighteenth regiment, P. V., Col. W. D. Lewis, who, after the three months' service, re-enlisted for the war, many of its members bec ming officers in the many regiments formed in Philadelphin and vicinity, especially in thirty-first, thrity-intending, seventy-second, eighty-secondand others.

Let the company B, W. F. Leng; company C, Larles C, L. Peters; company B, W. F. Leng; company C, Charles L. Peters; company B, W. F. Leng; company C, Charles L. Peters; company B, W. F. Leng; company C, Charles L. Peters; company B, W. F. Leng; company C, Charles L. Peters; company B, W. F. Leng; company C, Charles L. Peters; company B, W. F. Leng; company C, Charles L. Peters; company B, W. F. Leng; company C, Charles L. Peters; company B, W. F. Leng; company C, Charles L. Peters; company B, W. F. Leng; company C, Charles L. Peters; company B, W. F. Leng; company C, Charles L. Peters; company B, W. F. Leng; company C, Charles L. Peters; company B, W. F. Leng; company C, Charles L. Peters; company B, W. F. Leng; company C, Charles L. Peters; company C, Charles L. Pet Col. Oliver C. Bosbyshell enjoys the honorable distinction of having been the first Union soldier hurt by the enemy in the war of the rebellion. His war record is full and complete. He collisted in April, 1861, and served his countries of the collisted in April, 1861, and 1 try until October, 1864. It was on the 18th day of April, 1861, that, as a private in the Washington artillerists of Pottsville, Schulkill county—the first command to respond to Presi-

> broadside, fortunately, and while it stunned him and left a very painful bruise it did not cut through the skin, and consequently blood was drawn.
>
> Col. Bosbyshell was born in Vicksburg, Miss January 3, 1839, but grew to manhood in Schuylkill county, Pa. He was studying law the war broke out and he at once enlisted as a private. He served with great dis tinction and was mustered out of service as major October 1, 1864. He returned to Pottsville to live and in 1869 he was made register o deposits in the United States mint in Philadel phia. He removed to Philadelphia and has lived in that city ever since. After filling a number of other important positions Col. Bosbyshell was appointed superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia by President Harri-son on the 17th of October, 1889, and entered

en route to Washington, where the memorable attack was made upon them by southern sym-pathizers. Private Bosbyshell was struck on

the head with a brick. The missile struck him

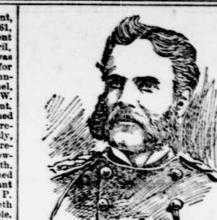
upon his duties as such on the 1st of November following. The Third Regiment The third regiment, infantry, of Philadelphia, National Guard of Pennsylvania, was organized under order No. 23 from the adjutant general's

office, Harrisburg, dated July 31, 1879. This order consolidated the battalion known

to endeaver to build an armory, so that the various companies, scattered in different parts of the city, could be gathered under one



COL. EDWARD MORRELL Application was made to councils for a lease of a lot of ground at the northeast corner of 12th and Reed streets (part of the old city pa-12th and Reed streets (part of the old city parade ground), and on December 8, 1880, councils leased the ground to the regiment at the nominal rental of \$10 per annum. Upon this ground the regiment erected a neat and convenient brick armory, coating about \$25,000. The building was under roof by December 31. 1881, and although used for storage and drill purposes from that date, was not formally opened until Easter Sunday, April 9, 1882, when the armory was dedicated with religious services, conducted by Bishop Stevens, Rev. Dr. Edwards, chaplain of the first regiment; Rev. Dr. McCook, chaplain of the second regiment, and others, at which Gen. Hartranft, Gen. Snowden and their staffs and the entire first, brigade N.



LIEUT. COL. THOS. H. MAGINNIS The first regiment and the State Fencible Arrangements were made by letter after arriving here, and, fortunately, according to present battalion having erected commodious armories on Broad street, it was considered proper, to keep up the standing of the third, that a better advices, no serious loss has resulted from the sudden and altogether unexpected stopping of and more appropriate location and building be the many reapers and mowers in the districts where the men of Sheridan Troop have their

sought for.

After conferences and proper consideration homes." After conferences and proper consideration of the subject it was decided at a meeting of the board of officers held in October, 1885, that the future welfare of the regiment demanded that a change of locality should be made to one more advantageous in point of surroundings and prominence, and to permit the erection of "B" on May 22, 1884, by its present com-

erect a new armory.

On April 29, 1886, the city appropriated the sum of \$20,000 for the purchase of the 12th street armory. With this money the regiment purchased a fine lot of ground on the east side of Broad street above Wharton, 147 feet front and 220 feet in death where the street armory is commanding the brigade. command upon the possession of such a fine armory and thanking them for its use.

The armory has been the scene of many elegant military enterlainments and receptions, and has aided much in maintaining the efficiency

and promoting the prosperity of the com-Col. Bonnaffon commanded the third regi-

ment until January 14, 1890, and on May 24, 1890, William B. Smith was elected colonel, and was in turn succeeded by Col. Edward Morrell, who was elected January 21, 1893. The present roster of headquarters is as fol-

Colonel, Edward Morrell; lieutenant colonel, Thos. M. Maginnis; major, L. C. Hall, jr. Staff officers—Major and surgeon, William R. Batt; first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, W. I. Pennock; first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, John D. Moore; first lieutenant and sussistant surgeon, John D. Moore; first lieutenant and sasistant surgeon, John D. Moore; first lieutenant and sasistant surgeon, John D. Moore; first lieutenant and lass kept them up on Monday nights ever since, with very few executions, from that date until inspector of rifle practice, C. M. Machoid; captain and paymaster, C. J. Hendler: captain and chaplain, Russell H. Conwell. Non-commissioned staff—Sergeant major, Robert McCann; quartermaster sergeant, Lewis Leyman; hospital steward. Louis Ancker; drum major, R. Clayton; band master, W. Woodruff.

The ninth encampment of the battery was at The Sixth Regiment.

A prominent organization in the first bri- 1892, called "Camp Sam Black." gade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, is the sixth regiment of infantry which includes companies located in a number of different towns. The commander of the regiment is Col. John W. Schall, a leading resident of Norristown and an old soldier with a brilliant

COL. JOHN W. SCHALL. The following is the roster of officers of the sixth: Lieutenant colonel, Perry M. Washabaugh, Chester: major, Henry A. Shenton, Pottstown; adjutant, T. Edward Clyde, Chester, first lieudent Lincoln's call for 75,000 men—he was marching with his comrades through Baltimore Woodward.

SECOND BRIGADE.



Brigadier General John A. Wiley was born September 3, 1843, in Allegheny county, Penn. He enlisted in company C, 8th regiment, P. R. V. C., April 17, 1861; was honorably discharged. 24th day of April. 1864; was employed in the quartermaster's department at Camp Copeland. near Pittsburg, until August 25, 1865. Was private in the Oil City Grays, N. G. P. (now This order consolidated the battalion known as the "Artillery Corps, Washington Grays." Maj. S. Bonnaffon, jr., commanding, and the "Weccacoe Legion Battalion," Maj. John P. Denney, commanding, thereby forming a regiment of eight companies to be known as the third regiment infantry, N. G. P. The same order discharged Maj. Bonnaffon and assigned Maj. Denney to command the regiment. On January 14, 1880, Sylvester Bonnaffon, jr., was elected colonel.

The first important step of the regiment was to endeaver; to build an armory, so that the

pline and duty he is genial and obliging.

He commanded the troops at Johnstown, at the coke region strikes of Pennsylvania and for nearly three months had command of all the troops in the great strike at Homestead. In all of these events Gen. Wiley's persons fitness and general qualifications for command were fully developed and by his management both the coke region and Homestead strikes were settled without coercion or oppression peacefully and without the shedding of a drop

The Sheridan Troop. Sheridan Troop, National Guard of Pennsyl vania, was organized at Tyrone, Pa., on the 15th of July, 1871, and was at once attached to the National Guard of the state, where it has the National Guard of the state, where it has held a prominent place from the beginning. It is made up largely of young farmers, and its members reside in three counties of the central part of the state, covering a radius of more than twenty miles, with Tyrone near the center. The troop owns three armories, a large one at Tyrone and two smaller ones in the country districts. In addition to these it rents one for the accommodation of one of its platoons. Its commissioned officers are Capt. C. S. W. Jones, First Lieut. George Gensimer, Second Lieut. Thos. M. Fleck, Second Lieut, and Quartermaster D. R. Fry. For armory and Quartermaster D. R. Fry. For armory work the troop is divided into four platoons, which are under the immediate command of First Sergt. A. A. K. Watte and Sorgts. H. S. Flick, H. F. Cox and A. L. Dickson.



Capt. Jones was the first and only captain the

organization ever had, and is at present the ranking cavairy officer of the state. He served almost from the beginning to the end of the late war in the second Pennsylvania cavalry, and held all the positions in his company from private to captain. He is active in civil life, owns an inland daily paper, and is at present

postmaster of Tyrone, a place of between 6.000 and 7,000 people. Licht Gensimer and Quartermaster Fry were both soldiers in the late war. The troop did very creditable service at Homestead last summer, and in his report of their condent. their conduct Capt, Jones said:
"Every man that received word, except a Every man that received word, except a couple who were sick and one whose absence is not accounted for, dropped their work, most of them in the midst of their harvesting, and proceeded to obey the order without delay, quibbling or any ceremony whatever. Some left half-grown boys in charge of their farms, some were more fortunately situated, and a number actually left without any arrangements whatever to gather the harvests left behind them. Arrangements were made by letter after arrive

and prominence, and to permit the erection of an armory better adapted to the purposes than the one then occupied. A committee was aptions from the then adjutant general, P. N. pointed to sell or lease the old armory to the Guthrie, and chief of artillery, Col. Thos. J. city, if possible; also to select a site for and Hudson. The battery was assigned to the



Sixty men were upon the roster of the bat-

Homestead, by division, on July 6 to August 5,



(the present armory) on February 9, 1888.

The battery has a record of having had full ranks at each annual inspection and encamp-ment, as well as each semi-annual inspection, since its organization, having in no instance less than 95 per cent and many camps 100 per



PIRST LIEUT. EDWARD EICHENLAGB. Since its organization the battery has paraded, in most cases mounted, at nearly all

the public occasions and celebrations in the city of Pittsburg, including the celebration at Was the opening of the Davis Island dam, the annual Memorial day parades, the funeral of Gen. McClelland, the adjutant general of the state, and many other minor occasions. The battery paraded, dismounted, March 4, 1885, in Washington, at the inauguration of Grover Cleveland; at the inaugural ceremonies of Gov. Beaver at Harrisburg, dismounted, January 18, 1887; at the constitutional centennial celebration in Philadelphia on September 16 and 17, 1887; on September 25, 1888, at the time of the Allegheny county centennial: also opened the ceremonies on September 24 for the same occasion with a national salute; March 4, 1889, at the inauguration of President Harrison; at the centennial celebration of Washington's inaug'



At the meeting of the Veteran Association of Hampton Battery F, Pennsylvania volunteers held on March 24, 1892, at the armory of bat tery B. Gen. Pearson, on behalf of the Veteran Association, formally gave to the organization the name of Hampton Battery, placing the offi-cers and men upon the rolls of the National Guard organization as honorary members and placing in their hands the many mementoes and relics of the old battery's active work, including a fine portrait of the late Capt. Hampton ing a fine portrait of the late Capt. Hampton and also two silk guidons, one inscribed with the battles participated in during the late rebellion by Hampton Battery F, the other a regulation guidon for present field service. The right of bearing this honorable name is one that the organization can well be proud of and will, without doubt, be an added incentive to the present members to emulate the noble record of Hampton Battery F upon every occasion where their courage, fidelity and efficiency will be required.

At 2 a. m. on Monday, July 11, 1892, the battery commander, Capi. Hunt, received orders to proceed with bettery, mounted, to Brinton station with the least possible delay. By 9 o clock in the morning the entire organization was ready to start, but remained in their hymory until 3 p. m., awaiting the movements of an infantry support hefore proceeding. The